



Figure 8A: Incised channel. Image 5/8/2014 from RM 4.9 looking down the incised left channel. Right channel is ~ 5 ft higher than the left channel.





Figure 8B: Recent mid channel bar formation force flow to the banks. Note: Woody debris (left) and mature trees provide cover and pools. Photo taken 4/4/2014 at RM 4.6 looking downstream from the left bank.





Figure 8C: Image shows wide channel bars, low channel complexity, and immature riparian vegetation that is vulnerable to lateral channel migration. Taken 4/17/2014 at RM 4.2 from the left side of the channel, looking across to the right bank.





Figure 8D: Bear Creek's alluvial fan with 2013 spawning flagging. Image 4/17/2014, from left bank looking downstream, 0.3 miles upstream from the RM 4.6 on the MFN.





Figure 8E: Bear Creek's side channel, with complex channel form and good cover. Image 4/17/2014, Looking downstream, 0.2 miles downstream from the RM 4.6, a connection with Middle Fork during high flows events.





Figure 8F: Bear Creek's side channel, with complex channel form and good cover. Image 4/17/2014, Looking upstream, 0.3 miles downstream from the RM 4.6, a connection with Middle Fork during high flows events.





Figure 8G: Peat Bog Creek, 0.2 miles upstream of valley floor. Note: Confined channel with pipe used by WDFW to supply a steelhead acclimation ponds and 2013 spawner survey flags. Image 4/17/2014, looking downstream from the left bank.





Figure 8H: Peat Bog Creek, flowing down the middle of an abandoned 180-foot wide channel scar of the Middle Fork. Note: the low channel complexity. Image 4/17/2014, Looking downstream mid channel, 0.2 miles upstream of the mouth with the MFN.